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HERSHEY, AMOS S. *The Essentials of International Public Law*. Pp. xlviii, 558. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

The question why, in view of the existence of excellent new manuals on the essentials of international law, this book also should have been published may well arise in the mind of reviewer and reader. Its author does not raise or answer this question, but in his short preface may be found an implied *raison d'être*; namely, that it is designed to fulfil the needs of both student and teacher, both specialist and general public; also, that it is based upon modern or contemporary, as distinguished from the older, sources and authorities, and upon monographs and periodical contributions to the science, as well as upon more elaborate or general treatises.

More than half of the fifty-eight introductory pages are devoted to a list—without bibliographical comment—of treatises, monographs, and periodical literature, ranging from “American State Papers, in 38 v.” to “T. E. Holland’s Letters to the *Times*,” including references to English, French and German publications, with a few in Latin, Italian and Spanish; citing authors as far apart as Manu and Carnegie; and comprising titles in politics, ethics, sociology and history. Why so many and so dissimilar references to general history are given in this list does not appear, unless it be for the reason that the author’s own historical knowledge is based upon precisely these treatises. “Breasted’s Ancient Records of Egypt in 5 v.,” “E. A. Budge’s History of Egypt, in 8 v.,” Herodotus, Aristotle, Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Thucydides and Xenophon are in strange company with some secondary compilations on mediæval or modern history, and can be of no more service to the student of the essentials of international law than are “Macaulay’s History of England, in 5 v.,” “Milman’s History of Latin Christianity, in 8 v.,” or “Petrie’s History of Egypt, in 6 v.,” which are also cited. It is doubtful, also, if the mere listing of *Atlantic Monthly*, *Green Bag*, *London Times*, and nine other periodicals, serves any useful purpose; while there is no doubt whatever that a carefully selected and well classified list of “authorities,” with brief and illuminating characterizations of each, would be of far more service to the student of essentials. This defect is partially remedied by a brief “bibliography” which follows each chapter, and which appears in the footnotes.

The “Table of Cases,” filling seven of the introductory pages and including the names of nearly three hundred cases, gives one or two useful references for each case, and—what is by no means always done in such tables, but is very desirable—cites the page in the text on which each case is briefly discussed. To find this murmur in the index become at least mild thunder in the text is reassuring.

Turning to the body of the work itself, we find the sense of proportion well observed, about ten per cent of the space being devoted to the law of neutrality, twenty per cent to the law of war, twenty per cent to the definitions, sources and history of the science, and fifty per cent to the law of peace. This distribution of space is in marked and favorable contrast with that of Professor Lawrence’s “Principles,” for example, which devotes nearly as much space to the law of war as to the law of peace. On the other hand, the author’s treatment of the law of neutrality may well be criticised as rather inadequate, being in quantity alone

only forty per cent of Professor Lawrence's treatment of that subject, and sixty per cent of Wilson and Tucker's. In point of length, Professor Hershey's book is perhaps a golden mean between the two manuals just mentioned, being twenty per cent longer than the latter, and ten per cent shorter than the former. The footnotes which enrich every page of the text might be regarded at first sight as a burden and obstacle to the student; but they are defended by the author on the ground that they "furnish bibliographical and other data for a more extended study, and provide an additional text for a longer course than is commonly given."

The prime excellence of this text-book is its concreteness: it avoids the realm of the abstract and the metaphysical, and constantly illustrates and reinforces its statements of rules and definitions by reference to actual incidents which have occurred in the intercourse of nations and which have received, for the most part, adjudication at the hands of courts of law. The fruitful work of the conferences at The Hague has been well utilized and emphasized, although the truly revolutionary character of that work has not been entirely appreciated by the author, whose training naturally leads to some prejudice in favor of the "old-time" methods and discussions which antedated 1899. Illustrations of the law of war and of neutrality, afforded by recent wars, and especially by the Russo-Japanese war, are used to good purpose by the author, who has published a very creditable treatise on "The International Law and Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War."

Teachers at least will warmly welcome this new text-book; for it represents one more experiment which may be tried with much promise of success upon the callow youth of our American colleges and universities, whose minds need supremely at this crisis in the world's progress to be cudgelled into an understanding and appreciation of the present duties of the new internationalism and of its potential development with which the master-minds of the nations are travelling.

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INNES, ARTHUR D. *England's Industrial Development*. Pp. xvi, 374. Price, \$1.60. New York: Macmillan Company, 1912.

"It has been my aim in this work," says Mr. Innes, "to interest the ordinary reader in a subject which is commonly regarded as a dreary one." In the accomplishment of this difficult task, Mr. Innes has achieved an unusual degree of success. His "ordinary reader," however, is a somewhat different person from the reader to whom similar books are addressed in this country. A maturity of mind and an acquaintance with history are assumed which writers in this country seldom expect of their readers. Their books are professedly prepared for use in class, and the atmosphere of the class room dominates the "text." Mr. Innes writes for an educated person who does not happen to be particularly well read in industrial history, or for the student who is familiar with the critical literature but desires to review the subject comprehensively to be sure of his general perspective.